

1. 10241-66

ACC NR: AP5028275

GaAs should occur at a temperature of the electron gas equal to the Debye temperature ($\theta_D = 410K$) and not the lattice temperature. Therefore, in the range of lattice temperatures between 77—300K, the threshold current should depend weakly on the temperature. The weak temperature dependence of the threshold current for laser action in GaAs was confirmed experimentally. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [CS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 14Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4161

Card

2/2

LYUSHIN, Sergey Fedorovich; RASSKAZOV, Valeriy Antonovich; SHARIN,
Leonid Kirillovich; GLEZER, D.Kh., otv. red.; GURVICH, M.A.,
red.izd-va; GAYFULLIN, F.G., tekhn. red.

[Use of the UfNII-3 spring wall scraper] Primenenie avtomati-
cheskogo letaiushchego skrebka UfNII-3. Ufa, Bashkirscoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 47 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Paraffins) (Oil wells—Equipment and supplies)

ZINGERMAN, M.I.; SHARIN, V.N. (Khabarovsk)

Multicameral echinococcosis of the brain. Vop. neirokhir. 18 no.4:
59-60 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

(BRAIN, diseases,
*echinococcosis)
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS,
*brain)

ZINGERMAN, M.I.; SHARIN, V.N. (Khabarovsk)

Clinical aspects and therapy of arachnitis of the posterior cranial
fossa. Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.6:41 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(ARACHNOID, dis.
arachnitis of posterior cranial fossa (Rus))

MIKHAILOV, M.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; SHARIN, V.N., polkovnik
meditsinskoy sluzhby, zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; MOSHCHENKO, V.A., pod-
polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Experience in organizing gratuitous blood donorship. Voen.-med.
zhur. no.9:55-67 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

VASIL'YEV, M.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHARIN, V.V., inzh.

Single-bucket loaders used in openworks. Mekh. i avtom. proizv.
19 no.4:22-24 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SHARIN, Yo.I., teknik

Method for finding the break in the strand of a flexible cable
without a metal sheath. Energetik 3 no.7:28-29 J1 '55.
(Electric cables--Testing) (MLRA 8:9)

UESR/Miscellaneous - Theses

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 24/26

Authors :

Title : Abstract of theses

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 108-109, Feb 1954

Abstract : The following abstracts of theses are presented: Anson, P. I. - Experimental investigation of the strength of cylinder flange joints for high-pressure turbines; Sharin, Yu.S. - The investigation of certain economical processes in cutting metals at various speeds and feeds; Kotikova, E. T. - The effect of cleaning with a blast of metal-shot on the strength of machine components; Lumpe, V. E. - The working of holes with an electric spark method; and Nefedov, A. F. - The investigation of the influence of microfinished surfaces on the wear of cylinders of internal combustion engines.

Institution :

Submitted :

SHARIN, YU. S.

USSR/Engineering - Metal cutting

Card 1/1 : Pub. 103 - 2/23

Authors : Sharin, YU. S.

Title : The cutting of metal at increased feeds

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 8, 7-11, Aug 1954

Abstract : The condition of metal cutting at increased feeds, in accordance with methods devised by, turner V. A. Kolesov, was investigated. The tests were conducted on a turning lathe, type 1A62, with steels - Mark 30, 18KhNVA, and OKhN1M. Three references, (1953). Graphs; tables, diagrams.

Institution : ..

Submitted :

NORETS, N.V.; SHARIN, Yu.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
DUGINA, N.A., ~~tekhnicheskii~~ tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[For advanced technology in every production unit] Za peredovuiu
tekhnologiyu na kazhdom proizvodstvennom uchastke. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1954. 29 p.
(Chelyabinsk--Tractor industry) (MLRA 8:7)

SHABASHOV, S.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHARIN, Yu.S.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., ~~tekhnicheskyy~~
redaktor.

[Manufacture and utilization of tools; work practice of Ural plants]
Proizvodstvo i ekspluatatsiia instrumenta; opyt ural'skikh zavodov.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. No.7 [High-
production tools and equipment] Vysokoproizvoditel'nye instrumenty i
osnastka. 1955. 210 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Tools)

123-1-665

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957,
Nr 1, p. 101 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Serebrovskiy, V. B., Sharin, Yu. S.

TITLE: Cutter Dynamometer for Measuring Cutting Forces
(Rezets-dinamometr dlya izmereniya usiliy rezaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Mekhanich.obrabotka
detaley na metallovezhushchikh stankakh. Sbornik. Moskva-
Sverdlovsk, Mashgiz, 1955, pp. 40-45

ABSTRACT: Cutter dynamometer with indicator which is used at the
Uralmashzavod cutting laboratories is described.
The dynamometer was calibrated using a special hydraulic
dynamometer and the accuracy of the device was determined.
Charts, photos, graphs, diagrams and bibliography are
attached.

V.S.I.

Card 1/1

SHARIN, Yu.S.; SEREBROVSKIY, V.B.

Vibration reducing chamfer on the front-rake edge. Stan. i
instr. 26 no.7:21-22 JI '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Metal-cutting tools)

SHARIN, Yu.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Shearing forces in cutting. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.42:
57-63 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Grinding and polishing)

SHARIN, Yu.S.

Shrinking of shavings in case of wide-range variations in feeding
and cutting depths. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.50:69-94 '56.
(Metal cutting) (MLRA 9:11)

SHARIN, Yu.S.

Relation of longitudinal shrinking of shavings to shrinking in
width and depth during metal cutting. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst.
no.50:95-117 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Metal cutting)

KUVSHINSKIY, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEREBRENNIK, Yu.B.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOLONIN, I.S., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHARIN, Yu.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk.

Surface formation and force relationships in large-feed
semifinish grinding. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.63:21-36
'56. (MLBA 10:2)

(Surfaces (Technology)) (Grinding and polishing)

SHARIN, Yu.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

System of basic definitions and the geometry of cutting tools.
Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.63:56-62 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Cutting tools)

SAVEL'YEVA, I.M., inzhener; SHARIN, Yu.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Constant volume conditions in metal cutting. Trudy Ural.politekh.
inst. no.63:90-95 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Metal cutting)

BOYARSKIY, Lazar' Tadrisevich; KORSHIKOV, Nikolay Petrovich; LIBERMAN,
B.S., inzh., retsenzent; YEGOROV, I.S., inzh., retsenzent;
SHUNAYEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LOSKUTOV, V.V.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SHARIN, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Technology of the manufacture of machine tools] Tekhnologiya
stankostroeniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1959. 371 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Machine-tool industry)

KOROBENNIKOV, Vitaliy Grigor'yevich; SAK-SHAK, Boris Aleksandrovich;
TETEL'YUTIN, Yuriy Leonidovich; SHARIN, Yu.S., red.;
DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Automation of universal machine tools] Avtomatizatsiya uni-
versal'nykh metallorezhushchikh stankov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 157 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Machine tools)

(Automation)

SHARIN, Yuriy Sergeyevich; KHODAKOVSKIY, N.S., inzh., retsenzent;
DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Automatic machine-tool lines in the machinery industry]
Avtomaticheskie stanochnye linii v mashinostroenii. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1961. 36 p. (Nauchno-populiarnaya biblio-
teka rabochego-stanochnika, no.31) (MIRA 15:3)
(Machine tools) (Automation)

SHARIN, Yuriy Sergeyevich; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Automatic machine-tool lines in the machinery industry]
Avtomaticheskie stanochnye linii v mashinostroenii. Moskva,
Mashgiz, 1961. 138 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Machine tools) (Automation)

SHARIN, Yu.S., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Direction of chip movement and the real geometry of cutting tools.
Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.112:102-109 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Metal cutting)

SHARIN, Yu.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Calculating the radial and longitudinal wear in turning.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.10:191-193 '63.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SHARIN, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLUBEV, S.S.

Modernization of a thread-rolling machine. Mashinostroitel'
no.11:13-14 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SHARIN, Yu.S.

Dynamometer with a contact vibration pickup for measuring
cutting forces. Trudy Uralsk. politekhn. inst. no.129:102-105
163 (MIRA 17:8)

L 3238-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(b)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) ID/IV
 UR/0286/65/000/014/0110/0110
 621.775.741
 ACCESSION NR: AP5022039

AUTHOR: Boginskiy, L. S.; Kabel'skiy, I. M.; Korotkov, V. A.; Loginov, P. I.;
 Roman, O. V.; Sharin, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Pressure source for compaction of powder thin-wall bushings or shapes.
 Class 49, No. 173105

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 110

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, powder compaction, explosive compaction

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for the explosive compaction of thin-wall, metal-powder bushings or shapes. In this method, exploding wire is used for generating pressure. The wire is placed in a pressure-transferring medium, e.g., polyethylene or wax, which fills the inner cavity of the blank being formed. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jan63

NO REF SOV: 000

Card 1/1

ENCL: 00
 OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: IE, EC
 ATD PRESS: 4104

SHARINA, E.G.

Experimental data on the toxicity of oily solutions of some chemical poisons used in agriculture for warm-blooded animals. J. Hyg. Epidemiol., Praha 1 no.4:479-486 1957.

1. University Department of Nutritional Hygiene of the First (Sechenov) Moscow Medical Institute, Moscow.
(INSECTICIDES, toxicity,
oily solutions)

S/169/62/000/005/019/093
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Urupov, A. K. and Sharina, K. V.

TITLE: The frequency characteristics of leveling the results of observations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 26, abstract 5A207 (Uch. zap. Permsk. un-t, 18, no. 4, 1961, 77-82)

TEXT: The frequency characteristics of groups of receivers (sources) with a homogeneous, a triangular, and a parabolic sensitivity distribution (parabolic equalizing) are analyzed and compared.
/ Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 1/1

110

SHARINA, N.A.

Physicochemical changes in protoplasm at freezing
 H. M. Golush and N. A. Sharina. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. R. Ser. biol.* 1960, 530-45 (in English, 540). Stems of several varieties of peas, buckwheat, onions, barley and horse beans were cut up into small pieces, placed into centrifuge tubes, water added and centrifuged for 10 min. at 3500 r. p. m. at a temp. of freezing without killing the protoplasm. The stems were examined microscopically for a shift in the chloroplasts, illustrations of which are given. The viscosity of the plasma increased, owing to dehydration caused by freezing. The pH of the sap and isoelectric point of the protoplasm shifted in the direction of greater alkali. I. S. Joffe

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Sharina, N.A.
USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils.

J-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10492

Author : Gorbunov, N.I., Labenets, Ye.M., Sharina, N.A.

Inst : -
Title : The Mineralogical and Chemical Composition of the Muddy

Fraction of the Takyry and of the Kizyl-Arvat Mountain

Plain (An Extension of the Takyry)

Orig Pub : Takyry Zap. Turkmenii i puti ikh s.-kh. osvoyeniya, Moskva,
Akad Nauk SSSR, 1956, 388-410

Abstract : Mud forms 16% of the upper part of the takyr crust and
32% of the lower part. Hydrophobic minerals (hydromicas)
predominate in this fraction in the upper part of the crust,
and hydrophilic minerals (beydellite and others) in the
lower part. Data are given on radioscopic analysis, ther-
mal analysis, and total analysis of the fine-grained frac-
tions. The metabolic capacity is insignificant, as is the
swelling and also the maximum hygroscopic moistness of the

Card 1/2

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils.

J-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10492

muddy fraction of the upper part of the crust. Data on the total composition of the muddy fraction have indicated a broader $\text{SiO}_2/\text{R}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio in the upper part of the takyr crust. The slight metabolic capacity of the muddy fraction of the takyr and its alluvial deposits /prolyuvial' nyte nanosy/ is caused by desert wind erosion and the soil's low content of organic substances.

Card 2/2

SHARINA, S.A.

YEAPPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548610020-4

Use of phytoncides in suppurative diseases in ambulant patients.
Sov.med.18 no.3:26-28 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (Phytoncides) (Suppuration)

YETS, A.G., dotsent; SANDLER, A.G., ordinator; SHARINA, S.A., ordinator

Phytoncide-novocaine block in acute suppurative and inflammatory diseases in ambulatory practice. Sov.med.21 no.3:112-114 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. S.G.Rukosuyev)
(FURUNCULOSIS, ther.

phytoncide-procaine blockade)
(PLANTS

phytoncide-procaine blockade in furunculosis)
(SWEAT GLANDS, dis.

hidradenitis, ther., phytoncide-procaine blockade)
(PROCAINE, ther. use

phytoncide-procaine blockade in furunculosis & hidradenitis)

BARCHENKO, Ivan Petrovich, prof.; CHISTYAKOVA, Aleksandra Matveyevna, dots.; VANKHANEN, Vil'yam Davidovich, kand. med. nauk; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, Yelena Stanislavovna, dots.; Prinimali uchastie: PETROVSKIY, K.S., prof.; ALEKSANDROVA, N., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; BEDULEVICH, T., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; TURUK-PCHELINA, Z., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; SHARINA, Ye., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; BURSHTeyn, A.I., prof.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G.; STOIMAKOVA, A.I.

[Manual on the vocational training of students in nutritional hygiene] Rukovodstvo k proizvodstvennomu obucheniu studentov po gijene pitaniia. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 221 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gijeny pitaniya I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova (for Petrovskiy).
2. Kafedra gijeny pitaniya I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova (for Aleksandrova, Bedulevich, Turuk-Pchelina, Sharina).
3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gijeny pitaniya Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Burshteyn).
4. Glavnyy inspektor po gijene pitaniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Shevchenko).

KHRUSTALEV, A.A., predsdatel' seksii pitaniya; SHARINA, Ye.G., sekretar' seksii.

Work of the nutrition section of the Moscow branch of the All-Union Hygiene Society in 1955. Vop.pit. 15 no.4:63 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(NUTRITION)

4-111 - 111 - 2
KARSTALEV, A.A., professor; SHARINA, Ye.S.

Work of the nutrition section of the Moscow Branch of the All-Union Hygiene Society during 1966. Vop. pit. 16 n. 1:90-91 J1-Ag '57. (MLM 10:10)

1. Predsedatel' sektsi pitaniya Moskovskogo otdeleniya
Vsesoyuznogo gigiyenicheskogo obshchestva (for Karstalev) . 2.
Sekretar' sektsi pitaniya Moskovskogo otdeleniya Vsesoyuznogo
gigiyenicheskogo obshchestva (for Sharina)
(NUTRITION)

... ..,, (...) "
... ..,,
... ..,,
... .., (...)
... ..,, (...)

SHARINA, Ye.G. (Moskva)

Hygienic evaluation of potatoes cultivated in soil treated with
heptachlor [with summary in English]. Vopr.pit. 17 no.1:58-64
Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - prof. A.A.Khrustalev)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni
I.M.Sechenova.

(INSECTICIDES, effects,
heptachlor, on potatoes, hyg. aspects (Rus))

(POTATOES,
eff. of heptachlor, hyg. aspects (Rus))

SHARINA, Ye.G.

Influence of concentrations of oily solutions of chemical poisons
on the degree of toxic action as shown experimentally. Trudy
1-go MMI 5:178-182 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - prof. A.A. Khrustalev)
1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im.
I.M. Sechenova.

(POISONS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

CHINA, 1962.

"Hygienic characterization of DF and of vegetables grown on soil treated with this preparation."

Report presented at the 2nd All-Union Scientific Conference on the Hygiene and Toxicology of Pesticides, Ministry of Health USSR Committee on the Study and Regulation of Non-Poisonous Chemicals of the Main State Sanitary Inspection USSR and Kiev Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Kiev 11-19 Oct 1962.
(Gigiyena i Sanitariya, No. 3, 1963 p. 104-105.)

Kiev Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

SHEVCHENKO, M. I. and SHARINA, Yelizaveta Georgiyevna;
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., 1975.

[Problems of nutritional hygiene during the use of
pesticides in agriculture] Voprosy gigeny pi ania
pri ispol'zovanii pestitsidov v sel'skom khoziaistve.
Moskva, Meditsina, 1975. 122 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 51452-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(k)/EWA(h) Pf-4/
Peb WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5011321

UR/0258/65/005/002/0284/0292
624.074

23
B

AUTHOR: Sharinov, I. L. (Moscow)

TITLE: The stressed state of a cylindrical cantilevered shell acted on by a focused normal stress applied to its free edge

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 284-292

TOPIC TAGS: cantilevered cylindrical shell, closed shell, stressed state analysis, shell height, bending moment, buckling moment

ABSTRACT: A solution for a closed cylindrical cantilevered shell is obtained on the basis of a shallow shell equation, integrating by the trigonometric series procedure. Concentrated stress was replaced by a distributed load proximate to it; hence, all the sought functions were expressed in terms of converging series. The author concludes that the stressed state of the subject shell is characterized primarily by the internal buckling moment G_1 and the internal tangential bending moment G_2 ($G_2 \geq G_1$). Relationships of G_1 and G_2 to the length of the shell and the ratio of its radius to height did not differ from the case of a freely supported shell, acted on at its middle by a focused normal force.

Card 1/2

L 51452-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011321

Moments G_1 and G_2 in the cantilevered shell were, respectively, lower and higher than in the freely supported shell. The magnitude of bending stresses depends primarily on shell height. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 6 figures and 39 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, AS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

me
Card 2/2

SHAMINOV, I. I., 1962.

Some problems in automating the calculation of crane-loaders. Mat.
in mech. konstr. no. 8:172-177 '62. (MIRA 18:5)

SHARIKOV, I.I. (Moskva)

Calculating a closed cylindrical bracket shell for concentrated
boundary loadings. Inzh. zhur. 5 no.6:1074-1080 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted February 24, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6002622

SOURCE CODE: UR/0258/65/005/006/1074/1080

AUTHOR: Sharinov, I. L. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the problem of calculating a closed cylindrical cantilever shell with concentrated loads on its edges

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1074-1080

TOPIC TAGS: stress distribution, cylindric shell, bending stress, numeric method

ABSTRACT: The stress distribution is calculated in a cantilever shell with a concentrated load and bending moment at the free end. First, the bending stresses in the shell are calculated with a bending moment only and next, identical calculations are made with a force along the cylinder generatrix. The solution is carried out numerically and the results are given in figures as well as in tabular form in functions of the ratio R/h . In the first case, two principal moments G_1 and G_2 are identified where $G_1 > G_2$. It is shown that G_1 depends on the shell area only, whereas G_2 depends on R/h for a given area. Similarly, for

Card 1/2

UDC: 624.074 2

Card 2/2 MCLP
APPROVED FOR RELEASE

ZEYGERMEYSTER, L.; SHARINOV, L.

Design and construction of industrial buildings with composite roofs. Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.2:8-12 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Dneprokhimstroy" (for Zeygermeyster).
 2. Glavnyy inzhener stroitel'nogo otdela Dneprodzerzhinskogo filiala Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (for Sharinov).
- (Industrial buildings) (Roofing, Concrete)

SHARINOV, L.P.; SHUSTEROV, S.I.; ABRAAMYAN, A.N.

Zoning the area of a nitrogen fertilizer plant. Prom. stroi. 42
no.4:23-25 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

SHARINOVA, S.A.; OSPOVAT, B.L.

Psychotic conditions as a symptom of acute pancreatitis. Sov.med.
25 no.2:133-136 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz psikho-somaticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. G.Ya.Tartakovskiy)
bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov).
(PANCREAS—DISEASES) (PSYCHOSES)

SHARINOVA-GEKKER, R.B.

Omelianskii's modified medium in bacteriological diagnosis of
dysentery. Lab.delo 2 no.2:27-28 Mr-Apr '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Iz sanitarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach M.D.Chertkov) Amur-Nizhnedneprovskogo rayona Dnepropetrovska.
(DIAGNOSIS) (DYSENTERY)

SHARINOVA, S.M.

Calculation and utilization of examples of precise solutions
of nonlinear prognostic equations. Trudy MMTS no.4:100-108 '64
(MIRA 18:2)

SHARINSKIY, T., arkhitektor

Features of the layout and building development of residential
micro-districts under conditions prevailing in the south. Zhil.
stoi. no.4:22-25 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(City planning)

SHARINSKIY, T.L., inzh.; NECHESOV, B.A., inzh.

Houses of keramizit-concrete panels. Transp.stroi. 11 no.4:28-30
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Lightweight concrete) (Railroads--Buildings and structures)

AYKHODZHAYEV, B.I.; INOYATOV, N.; SHARIPDZHANOV, A.

Physicochemical properties of crosslinked polyvinyl alcohol.
Uzb.khim.zhur. 7 no.1:40-43 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN UzSSR.
(Vinyl alcohol polymers)

S/167/60/000/004/001/003
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Sharipkulov, R. S., Bannykh, O. A., Goncharov, I. Ye., Zudin, I. F.,
Linchevskiy, B. V., Prokoshkin, D. A.

TITLE: The Effect of Chromium and Manganese on Phase Transformations of
Chrome-Manganese Steels

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk UzSSR, Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1960,
No. 4, pp. 62-69

TEXT: In developing chrome-manganese stainless steels by replacing the
nickel by manganese, investigations into structural phases had been carried out
previously by A. V. Shultin, F. F. Khimushin, F. M. Becket (Ref. 1, 2, 7);
G. V. Estulin (Ref. 3); A. T. Grigor'yev, D. L. Kudryavtsev (Ref. 4, 6) and
foreign scientists (Ref. 8-10). In the present article information is given on
the effect of manganese and chromium on phase transformations in steel. In a
12-kg induction furnace, 16 alloys with different chromium and manganese content
and one chrome-nickel alloy containing Ti were melted. Changes in hardness after
water quenching at 800, 900, 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200°C were studied. The
dependence of the hardness on temperature is shown in Table 3. After quenching

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AOC6/A001

The Effect of Chromium and Manganese on Phase Transformations of Chrome-Manganese Steels

the specimens were subjected to an analysis of the microstructure. The steels were tempered at 650, 700, 750 and 800°C. Changes in H_{BF} , depending on the tempering time of steels with 17% Cr, quenched at 1,100°C are given in Table 4. The connection of a possible δ -phase formation and higher hardness was determined by investigating the magnetic properties of the steel. Specimens of all steel melts were analyzed on an M. S. Akulov type anisometer at 20°C, after tempering at 750°C for 10 hours. The amount of a ferromagnetic phase was determined for various steel grades. Dilatometrical analysis was made on chrome-manganese specimens quenched at 1,100°C with subsequent annealing at 750°C for 10 hours. Curves of temperature versus linear expansion for three grades of steel with 10% Cr were plotted (Fig. 2). A phase analysis was made of precipitates out of an electrolyte on saturated potassium chloride base with addition of 5 to 50 mg/l hydrochloric acid and 5 to 25 g/l citric acid at a current density of 0.6 - 1.0 amp/cm² and a temperature not over 20°C. A copper cylinder was used as a cathode. 9 to 12 mm specimens were placed into a collodion bag filled with 100 - 130 ml of the filtrated electrolyte. The precipitates were

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The Effect of Chromium and Manganese on Phase Transformations of Chrome-Manganese Steels

separated from the electrolyte, washed and dried at 100°C in hydrogen atmosphere for 20 to 30 minutes. Roentgenograms were taken of the dried precipitates with a PKA (RKD) camera on Cr radiation without using a filter. Exposure time was 13 to 18 hours. A chemical analysis was made of precipitates separated out of 4 steel grades in an electrolyte composed of 250 g/l potassium chloride, 5 mg/l hydrochloric acid, 5 g/l citric acid, 0.6 - 0.8 amp/cm² current density and 18 - 22°C inside the collodion bag. The investigations performed yielded the following results: At a content of 11% Mn, independent of the chromium content, the steel contains in its structure austenite as well as ferrite. It is not possible to convert the steel into the austenitic state by heat treatment. Steel with 16 - 22% Mn and 8 - 10% Cr has a $\gamma + \epsilon$ -structure at temperatures below 140 - 210°C and an austenitic structure at a temperature over 210°C. The presence of the ϵ -phase was not observed in steel with 27% Mn. In steels with 13 and 17% Cr, independent of the manganese content, the structure is composed of ferrite and austenite after quench-hardening at a temperature over 900°C. The amount of ferrite in the steel group with 17% Cr is considerably higher than

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The Effect of Chromium and Manganese on Phase Transformations of Chrome-Manganese Steels

that of steels with 13% Cr. After heating to 600 - 900°C, the ferrite is decomposed and the δ -phase is formed (except X13Г11 (Kh13Г11) and X17Г11 (Kh17Г11) steels). Steels with 17 and 13% Cr contain carbide of the $Me_{23}C_6$ type which may be expressed by the formula (Fe, Mn, Cr) $_{23}C_6$. There are 5 tables, 2 figures and 11 references, 6 Soviet, 2 English and 3 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AS USSR)
Gornyy otdel AN UzSSR (Mining Department of AS UzbekSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1959

Card 4/4

SHARIPKULOV, R. S., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Investigation of
Chrome-manganese Stainless Steel, Alloyed with Nitrogen, Copper
and Other Elements," Moscow, 1961, 12 pp. (Moscow Bauman Higher
Tech. School) 120 copies (KL Supp 10-61, 277).

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5947

Prokoshkin, Dmitriy Antonovich, Ivan Feofanovich Zudin, Rustan
Salikhovich Sharipkulov, and Oleg Aleksandrovich Bannykh

Legirovaniye khromomargantsovistoy nerzhaveyushchey stali (Alloy-
ing Chromium-Manganese Stainless Steel) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1961. 74 p. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im.
A.A. Baykova.

Resp. Ed.: N.N. Kurnakov, Professor, Doctor of Chemical Sciences;
Ed. of Publishing House: A.N. Chernov; Tech. Ed.: V.Ye. Vol-
kova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and mechanical
engineers.

COVERAGE: Problems connected with the effect of different alloying
elements on the phase composition, transformation, and mechanical

Card 1/1

Alloying Chromium-Manganese (Cont.)

SOV/5947

and corrosion properties of chromium-manganese stainless steels are discussed, with particular attention given to the alloying of steel containing 17 to 18% Cr and 12 to 15% Mn. The present work is based on results of investigations carried out at the Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences USSR, and on experimental data published in Soviet and non-Soviet literature. No personalities are mentioned. There are 53 references: 18 Soviet, 18 English, 16 German, and 1 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
I. Chromium-Manganese Stainless Steels	5
The Fe--Cr--Mn System	5
Effect of chromium and manganese on the structure and properties of steel	9

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S/167/61/000/002/003/003
D224/D301

AUTHORS:

Sharipkulov, R.S. and Prokoshkin, V.A.

TITLE:

Mechanical and certain physical chemical properties of chromium-manganese steel

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UzSSR. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk. Izvestiya, no. 2, 1961, 85 - 91

TEXT: The steels investigated contained less than 0.1 % C. 16 compositions of chrome-manganese steel free from other alloy elements were melted alongside the chromium-nickel steel X18H9T (Kh18NgT). The metal was forged into billets, 12 mm diameter, 14 x 14 mm², 20 x 20 mm², and it was also rolled into strip 45 x 5 mm². Short-term tests to fracture were carried out at temperatures of 20 and 600° on KRD-3-type specimens after soaking for one hour at 1100° and quenching in water, followed by tempering at 750° for 10 hours. The influence of temperature and time of soaking during tempering of quenched specimens on the formation of the σ -phase (intermetal-

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S/167/61/000/002/003/003
D224/D301

Mechanical and certain physico- ...

lic compound FeCr) was studied on steel X17 16 (Kh17G16) (16.74 % Cr, 16.3 % Mn, 0.14 % Ni, 0.29 % Si, 0.07 % C). The steels were also subjected to corrosion testing. Such tests were carried out in boiling 55 % nitric acid. The specimens, 30 x 20 x 2.5 mm³, were first quenched from 1100° in water, 7 steels were tested for 4 cycles of 30 hours each, the remainder for 4 cycles of 25 hours each. It was found that a chromium-manganese steel having an austenitic structure approaches in its mechanical properties the steel Kh18N9T both at room temperature and at 600°, and in some cases is even superior. A steel containing up to 13 % Cr and up to 11 % Mn exhibits a superior U.T.S. owing to its austenite-martensite-type structure. Steels having an austenitic-ferritic structure have mechanical properties practically equivalent to those of steel Kh18N9T at 20° after quenching. Heating to 500-850° causes formation of the σ -phase which results in a drastic decrease in mechanical properties of these steels. Chromium-manganese steels containing 13 and 17 % Cr and 10 and 15 % Mn, respectively, are closest with respect to their resistance to nitric acid attack to steel Kh18N9T. There

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Investigating the effect of ...

S/659/61/007/000/043/044
D231/D303

specimens were quenched from 1100°C then tempered at 650 and 750°C. The duration of tempering varied from 30 min. to 100 hrs. Investigated were: 1) Hardness of the steel in the quenched state and after tempering for different times. 2) Changes in the microstructure. 3) For several steel specimens only the predominating phases were electrolytically deposited and subjected to X-ray analysis. In order to have a better idea of the effect of the concentration of a particular alloying element on the stability of the ferrite during the tempering of quenched steels, relative (not absolute) changes of hardness were compared. For that purpose tempering at 750°C was carried out for a period from 0 to 50 hours and the change in hardness at 50 hours was taken as 100 %. The results obtained for the above-mentioned alloying elements were tabulated. Under these conditions of tempering Ti and Nb slowed down considerably the change in hardness of the steels. In case of Nb the retardation increased with its concentration whereas in the case of Ti 0.42 % slowed down and 0.69 % somewhat increased the change in hardness. Consequently, at a given concentration of Ti in the steel the rate of decomposition of ferrite reaches a minimum at a given temperature and at a

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S/659/61/007/000/043/044
D231/D303

high Ti content its decomposition increases. A similar effect was observed in steels alloyed with Mo. It was interesting to observe that in alloys tempered at 650°C the rate of decomposition of the ferrite decreased. This phenomenon was investigated by X-ray analysis of the electrolytic deposits obtained from steels containing Mo and Ti after tempering at 750°C for 50 hours. It was found that the deposits obtained from steels alloyed with Ti contained particles of TiC, $Me_{23}C_6$ and the Laves's phase of the type $Me'Me''$. Carbides $Me_{23}C_6$ were found together with carbides TiC in steel containing 0.21 % Ti when the amount of the latter was insufficient to combine with all the C present in the steel. No carbides $Me_{23}C_6$ were found in steels containing 0.42 and 0.69 % of Ti as all the C was combined with Ti. The effectiveness in slowing down the rate of decomposition of the α -solid solution of the alloying elements used was in the order $Nb > Ti > Mo > Ni$. The latter was almost without effect. The authors concluded: 1) The ferrite-forming elements, i.e. Ti, Nb, Mo stabilize the ferrite as well because they slow down the rate of formation of the σ -phase. 2) At a sufficiently high concen-

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S/659/61/~-
D231/D303

Investigating the effect of ...

trations of an alloying element noticeable amounts of the intermetallic (the Laves type) phase are formed during tempering together with the δ -phase. If the rate of separation of this phase is higher than that of the δ -phase then the rate of decomposition of the ferrite measured by variation in hardness can increase with the amount of the alloying, ferrite-forming element. 3) The austenite-forming elements, Ni, and Cu, by decreasing the amount of the ferrite have practically no effect on its decomposition. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. T. Shirley, J. Iron a. steel. Inst., 174, 1953.

AO

TTT

PERIOD

Card 4/4

101

00/012/020/085

manganous steel austenite during cold

...y zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1962, 27, abstract
(In collection: "Vopr. energ. gidrotekhn. i gorn. stroit.
Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 231 - 237)

TEXT:

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548610020-4

The authors study the effect of alloying elements upon the quantity of the manganese phase and the stability of the austenite after tensile deformation in two series of stainless Cr-Mn steels specified as X 18G15 (Kh18G15) (6 heats) and X17G12 (Kh17G12) (8 heats). KhV015 steel contains in %: C 0.05 - 0.07, Cr 17.66 - 18.90, Mn 14.52 - 15.52, Ni 0.89 - 3.65, N 0.13 - 0.31, Si 0.25 - 0.39, S 0.007 - 0.01, P 0.015 - 0.18. Kh17G12 steel contains in %: C 0.04 - 0.08, Cr 17.03 - 17.59, Mn 10.73 - 12.22, N 0.10 - 0.22, Cu 0.35 - 0.97, Si 0.19 - 0.44, S 0.006 - 0.01, P 0.003 - 0.014. All the specimens were heated to 1,000°C during 1 hour and water-cooled. The effect of N, Cu and Ni

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L 15572-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002708

superior to those of the steel IKh18N9T. Hardened and tempered steels that contain nitrogen are harder than the IKh18N9T. The tempering of these steels decreases their toughness considerably; this is caused by the separation of carbides or carbonitrides around the grain boundaries. The Cr-Mn austenitic steels containing nitrogen can serve as substitutes for the stainless IKh18N9T steel. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gornyy otdel AN UzSSR (Department of Mining, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Oct62

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SHARIPOV, A.

Need for photographic equipment and supplies. Sov.foto 20
no.1:17 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ministr prosveshcheniya Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Photography--Study and teaching)

GOLYANENKO, B.I.; SHARIPOV, A.M.; LOFF, I.I.; KURBANALINA, F.G.

Obtaining phthalic anhydride by conjugated vapor phase oxidation
of hydrocarbons on vanadium catalysts. Neftekhimiya 4 no.4:541-592
51-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

I. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv,
Ufa.

SHARIPOV, A.Kh.; GOLOVANENKO, B.I.; IOFFE, I.I.; BORSHCHENKO, V.P.;
FATKULLINA, N.S.

Obtaining phthalic anhydride by oxidizing a petroleum naphthalene
fraction. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.8:22-23 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh
protssessov, Leningrad, i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nefte-
khimicheskikh proizvodstv, Ufa.

L 51379-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

UR/0318/64/000/010/0041/0044

ACCESSION NR: AP5015466

AUTHOR: Sharipov, A.Kh.; Shirmukhametov, O.A.; Isyanov, I.Ya.

TITLE: Economic method of derivatives of phthalic anhydride from neutral petroleum distillates

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 10, 1964, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, naphthalene

Abstract: Results of investigations conducted to determine an economic method of preparation of phthalic anhydride are reported. Petroleum fractions were subjected to hydrodealkylation, to give a reaction mass containing naphthalene, the main source of phthalic anhydride. Other light hydrocarbons were also obtained. Pure naphthalene isolated by distillation or crystallization is expensive and is accompanied by a considerable loss of the final product. It has been found that it is considerably more economical to isolate from the reaction mixture a broad fraction containing about 95 percent naphthalene, and that the method of obtaining phthalic anhydride from naphthalene in this fraction is less expensive than that used to obtain the anhydride from

Card 1/2

L 51379-05

ACCESSION NR: AP5015466

pure naphthalene. It was further established that the cost of the preparation of phthalic anhydride increases if the fraction used contains less than 95 percent of naphthalene.

Orig. art. has 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv (Ufa Scientific-Research Institute of Petrol-Chemical Products)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card

2/2

ABSTRACT . . .

Using a dynamograph for determining the efficiency of a pumper.
Nauch. tekhn. sbor. po dob. nefti no.27:98-100 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

L 19372-66 -- EWT(m)/EWP(j) -- RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5015461

UR/0318/64/000/008/0022/0023

AUTHOR: Sharipov, A. Kh.; Golovanenko, B. I.; Ioffe, I. I.; Borshchenko, V. P.;
Fatkulina, N. S. 16

TITLE: Preparation of phthalic anhydride by oxidation of the naphthalene fraction
of crude oils 44,55

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 8, 1964, 22-23

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, naphthalene, oxidation

Abstract: Noting that in the USA the amount of crude-oil naphthalene is almost as large as that produced from coke, the authors describe their studies of the vapor-phase catalytic oxidation of the crude-oil naphthalene fraction yielding phthalic anhydride. They show that, relative to the naphthalene content, the phthalic-anhydride yield may reach 94% of the theoretical. However, this is achieved at the cost of a catalyst-productivity decrease of 15-20%. Orig. art. has 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIneftekhim, Leningrad; NIIneftekhim, Ufa

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

ENGL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: FD, GC
JPRS

Card 1/1

LIMAR', T.P.; IVANOVA, K.A.; BELACHEVA, A.P.; SHUBIN, A.S.; BEDNOVA, I.N.; MAKOVSKAYA, I.P.; SOLOMEINA, G.I.; DOLMATOV, Yu.D.; BOBYRENKO, Yu. Ya.; KOGAN, B.I.; KOVALENKO, P.N.; IVANOVA, G.I.; FOKIN, A.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.; SOROSHKIN, I.N.; LAVILOVA, S.M.; RAVDEL', A.A.; GORELIK, G.N.; DANKSNAS, V.K. [Dauksas, V.], FIKUNAYTE, L.A. [Fikunaitė, L.], SHARIPOV, A.Kh.; SHABALIN, I.I.; STEPNOVA, G.M.; SHMIDT, Ye.V.; DUBOV, S.S.; STRUKOV, O.G.

Scientific research papers of the members of the All-Union Mendeleev Chemical Society (brief information). Zhur. VHKC 10 no.3:350-351. 1965. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Donetskii filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (for Limar', Ivanova, Belacheva). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskii institut (for Shubin, Bednova, Makovskaya, Solomeina). 3. Chelyabinskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta mineral'nykh pigmentov (Dolmatov, Bobyrenko). 4. Kostovskiy-na-Donu universitet (for Kogan, Kovalenko, Ivanova). 5. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovetu i Institut mineral'nykh pigmentov (for Ravdel', Gorelik). 6. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kpsukas (for Dauksnas, Fikunayte). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nef'tekhimicheskikh proizvodstv (for Sharipov, Shabalin). 8. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova (for Stepnova, Shmidt).

LEONT'YEVA, YU.A., dotsent; GERASIMOV, B.S., dotsent; TRUSHKINA, L.R., aspirant; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SHARIPOV, B.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik (Tashkent); SAF'YANOV, S.P., aspirant; KRALL, E.L., kand. biolog. nauk; YULDASHEVA, Kh.Yu., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNETSOVA, P.A., agronom (Kostroma); ZHALNINA, L.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SENCHENKO, M.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SINITSYNA, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GOLUBEKIN, V.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOGOVIK, I.V., kand. biolog. nauk (L'vov).

Brief news. Zashch. rast. ot vrel. i bol. 9 no.10:52-56 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra zashchity rasteniy Kuybyshevskogo sel'skokhoz naystvennogo instituta (for Leont'yeva, Gerasimov). 2. Samarkandskiy universitet (for Trushkina). 3. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Saf'yanov). 4. Institut zoologii i botaniki AN Estonskoy SSR, Tartu (for Krall'). 5. Sredneaziatskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Yuldasheva). 6. Institut lubyanykh kul'tur (for Zhalnina, Senchenko). 7. Institut sadovodstva nechernozemnoy polosy (for Sinitsyna). 8. Novosibirskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytная stantsiya (for Golubkin).

FEDOSOV, N.M.; SHARIPOV, E.I.; KUNAKOV, Ya.N.; OREKHOVA, R.S.

Mechanical properties of iron-silicon alloys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. 6 no.11:182-185 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

FEDOSOV, N.M.; SHARIPOV, E.I.; KUNAKOV, Ya.N.; LYUKEVICH, V.I.

Choosing the optimum temperature for the hot rolling of
transformer steels. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.1:64-67
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045064

S/0031/64/000/008/0082/0087

AUTHORS: Fedosov, N. M.; Sharipov, E. I.; Kunakov, Ya. N.

TITLE: Optimal temperature for hot rolling of high-silicon steels

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Vestnik, no. 8, 1964, 82-87

TOPIC TAGS: high silicon steel, hot rolling, resistance furnace, plastic deformation, yield limit/ 800 rolling mill, 150 rolling mill, P4 testing machine

ABSTRACT: To determine the temperature for hot-rolling of high-silicon steels that would result in good ductility, minimal resistance to plastic deformation, and favorable grain orientation, the authors studied the relation between the properties of various steels, their silicon content, and the rolling temperature. Steels with silicon content of 3.3-6.4% were melted in both vacuum and open electric furnaces. Each ingot (cross section 90 x 90 mm, weight 24 kg) was hot-rolled in a standard industrial mill 800 to obtain strips 2.8 mm thick (from which specimens 25 mm wide and 100 mm long were obtained). These were rolled in a laboratory machine of the type 150 at a rate of 0.24 m/sec. The test specimens (3 mm in diameter and 20 mm in working length) were heated in a tubular resistance furnace and then tested until fracture in a machine of the type P-4, using a load of 4000 kg. The experiments were conducted in a temperature range of 20-600C at intervals of 100C, with 3-5

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045064

specimens tested at each temperature. It was found that the ductility of the specimens decreased with the silicon content (when the content was higher than 5% the relative elongation and the transverse contraction were close to zero). The yield limit decreased gradually with increasing temperature up to 500C and more abruptly thereafter. On the basis of data obtained in this work, the following optimal temperatures are recommended: for a silicon content of 3.5 to 4% --100 to 200C, for 4.5 to 5% --250 to 300C, and for 5.5 to 6.5% --400 to 500C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND METALLURGICAL DATA.

Optimal temperature of hot rolling of high-silicon steels.
Test. AN Kazakh. ISSN no.8:82-87 Ag 1981.

(MIRA 17:11)

S.M.I.C., . C.

Locomotives - Repairs

Moving a locomotive with a windlass during repairs. Torf. prom. 29, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ACC NR: AP7002021

SOURCE CODE: UR/0167/66/000/005/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Rakhimov, G. R.; Sharipov, Kh.; Latipov, K. Sh.

ORG: Tashkent Polytechnic Institute (Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Resonance curves of two-circuit ferroresonance circuits

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1966, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: resonance curve, ferroresonance circuit, circuit design, volt ampere characteristic

ABSTRACT: A mathematical model for a two-circuit ferromagnetic circuit was derived, permitting an evaluation of the characteristics of an analog transmission line with axial-transverse compensation. The loop shaped volt-ampere characteristics and frequency characteristics or resonance curves were analyzed, approximating the magnetization of the coil with a ferromagnetic core. Two-circuit circuits, having loop-shaped volt-ampere characteristics, also have loop-shaped frequency characteristics. The region of multivalent frequency characteristics corresponds to the region of the change of the fundamental frequency of the circuit at a given value of applied voltage. The lowest frequency of possible autooscillation in the circuit may be higher or equal to the minimum fundamental frequency of the circuit. Orig. art. has: 24 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 1/1

L 17428-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACCESSION NR: AR5018679

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/007/A010/A011

AUTHOR: Rakhimov, G.R.; Sharipov, Kh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Autoparametric oscillations in two-contour electroferromagnetic circuits

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 7A85

REF SOURCE: Sb. dokl. Tashkentsk. politekhn. in-t, no. 6, 1964, 155-171

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, electromagnetism, magnetic circuit, non linear system

TRANSLATION: The results are given of an experimental study of four possible types of two-contour electroferromagnetic circuits with a nonlinear inductive capacity and with either 2 additional condensators, or with a coil and a condensator with loop-type volt-ampere characteristics. A study was made of the effect of the voltage-supply volume, the damping of the circuit, and its charge and capacity on generating and keeping lower harmonic oscillations with frequencies equal to one

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.372.061

L 17428-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5018679

third of the voltage-supply frequency. Though these oscillations are generated and exist at certain definite voltage-supply volumes, beyond which there occurs a stopping, their amplitudes remains almost permanent during voltage-supply variations. Damping and charge bear on the size of the oscillations area, but they hardly affect their amplitude. The lowest harmonic oscillations are generated at a higher-than-critical capacity, and their amplitudes increase with increasing capacities. They are superposed on the oscillations with voltage-supply frequencies whose amplitudes are proportional to the applied voltage. References 5. See also RZhE, 1965, 6A29. B. Zhukhovitskiy.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2 nst

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no.6:36 Je '54. (MLBA 7:9)
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"The Ability of the Causative Agent of Bacterial Dysentery To Survive on Vegetables and Fruit." Cand Med Sci, Tashkent Medical Inst, Tashkent, 1953. (RZhBio., No 7, Apr 55)

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1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
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(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE)

(FOOD--BACTERIOLOGY)

BATTALOVA, Sh.; LIKEROVA, A.A.; SHARIPOV, M.Sh.

Catalytic and bleaching properties of bentonite clays of the
Chardara deposits. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR, Ser. tekhn. i khim. nauk
no. 1514-17 '63, (MLRA 17:3)

45133

S/166/62/000/006/008/016
B104/B186

26.1640

AUTHORS:

Sharipov, N., Ayukhanov, A. Kh.

TITLE:

The correlation between thermionic emission and secondary electron emission from some types of oxide-coated cathodes on activation

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1962, 66-70

TEXT: The change in the thermionic emission density i and the secondary electron emission coefficient σ during activation of the cathodes of 6N7 (6N7) and 6N8 (6N8) tubes and of the carbonate-coated (BaCO_3 50%, SrCO_3 50%, BaCO_3 100%) cathodes in glass envelopes

at $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg were measured by an inertia-free double modulation method. Results: With the double modulation method the thermionic emission and the secondary electron emission could be measured simultaneously and for the same state of the oxide-coated cathode when the voltage of the heated cathode was 2.7 v, the energy E_0 of the primary electrons was in the

Card 1/2

Ca

CIA-RDP86-00513R00154861002

SHARINOV, N.M.

Automatic machine for cracking . . .
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